

The Perfect

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1. The perfect is the tense that describes a completed action in the past.

Ex. portavit - I carried ; partivit = I have left

2. The perfect tense uses a different stem from the other tenses:

it uses the 3rd Principal Part of a verb.

Ex. amo, amare, amavi

3. The perfect stem is formed by cutting the -i off the 3rd principal part.

4. The following endings are the perfect tense endings used for every conjugation:

Person	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st	-i	-imus
2nd	-isti	-istis
3rd	-it	-erunt

5. Like the present tense, the perfect can be translated in 3 ways into English:

i. I + verb + ed: amavi → I loved

ii. I + have + verb + ed: amavi → I have loved

iii. I + did + verb = amavi → I did love

6. Each conjugation has a particular pattern for their perfect stems:

1st Conjugation: generally has a stem in -avi, as: ex. amo, amare, amavi;

Person	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st	amavi - I loved	amavimus - we loved
2nd	amavisti - you loved	amavistis - y'all loved
3rd	amavit - he/she/it loved	amaverunt - they loved

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2nd Conjugation generally has a stem of -ui, as ex: moneo, monēre, monui

Person	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st	monui	monuimus
2nd	monuisti	monuistis
3rd	monuit	monuerunt

3rd Conjugation has no pattern, but The stem often changes its spelling
Ex. rego, regere, rexi

Person	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st	rexi	reximus
2nd	rexisti	rexistis
3rd	rexit	rexerunt

4th Conjugation generally has a stem of -iui, as ex: audio, audire, audiui

Person	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st	audiui	audivimus
2nd	audivisti	audivistis
3rd	audivit	audiverunt